CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

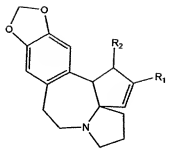
1. **(Previously presented)** A method of treating a host with an angiogenic disease, consisting essentially of contacting said host with a cephalotaxine in an amount sufficient to inhibit angiogenesis associated with said angiogenic disease, wherein said angiogenic disease is not a solid tumor and wherein said angiogenesis associated with said angiogenic disease is inhibited in said host.

2. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 1 wherein the angiogenic disease is selected from the group consisting of an inflammatory disease, diabetic retinopathy, or macular degeneration, angiofibroma, neovascular glaucoma, arteriovenous malformation, nonunion fracture, connective tissue disorder, Osler-Weber syndrome, atherosclerotic plaque, psoriasis, ~~comeal~~ corneal graft neovascularization, Pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, granulations, hemangioma, trachoma, hemophilic joints and vascular adhesions.

3. **(Original)** The method of claim 2 wherein the inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, asthma, and pulmonary fibrosis.

4. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 1 wherein the cephalotaxine comprises homoharringtonine (cephalotaxine, 4-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl) butanedioate ester).

5. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 1 wherein the cephalotaxine comprises a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is an ester or an alkyl and wherein R_2 is an ester or an alkyl.

6. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein said contacting is by a route selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, topical, ~~intravescular~~ intravesicular, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intradermal, subcutaneous and intraarterial.

7. **(Previously presented)** A method of inhibiting the onset or progression of an angiogenic disease in a host, consisting essentially of contacting said host with a cephalotaxine in an amount sufficient to inhibit the onset or progression of an angiogenic disease, wherein angiogenesis associated with said angiogenic disease is inhibited in said host.

8. **(Original)** The method of claim 7, wherein the angiogenic disease is cancer.

9. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 8, wherein the cancer is characterized by cancer cells that have not yet been vascularized to form a solid tumor.

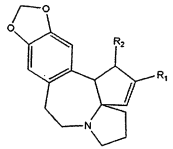
10. **(Original)** The method of claim 7, wherein the angiogenic disease is an angiogenic disease other than cancer.

11. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 7, wherein the angiogenic disease is selected from the group consisting of an inflammatory disease, diabetic retinopathy, or macular degeneration, angiofibroma, neovascular glaucoma, arteriovenous malformation, nonunion fracture, connective tissue disorder, Osler-Weber syndrome, atherosclerotic plaque, psoriasis, ~~corneal~~ corneal graft neovascularization, Pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, granulations, hemangioma, trachoma, hemophilic joints and vascular adhesions.

12. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, wherein the inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, asthma, and pulmonary fibrosis.

13. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 7, wherein the cephalotaxine comprises homoharringtonine (cephalotaxine, 4-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl) butanedioate ester).

14. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 7, wherein the cephalotaxine comprises a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is an ester or an alkyl and wherein R_2 is an ester or an alkyl.

15. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 5 or 14, wherein said cephalotaxine is selected from the group consisting of harringtonine, isoharringtonine, homoharringtonine, deoxyharringtonine, and acetylcephalotaxine.

16. **(Currently amended)** A method of treating a host with an angiogenic disease comprising contacting said host with a cephalotaxine in an amount sufficient to inhibit angiogenesis associated with said angiogenic disease,

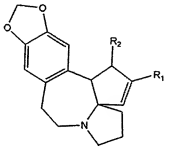
wherein said angiogenic disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory disease, macular degeneration, angiofibroma, neovascular glaucoma, arteriovenous malformation, nonunion fracture, ~~connective tissue disorder~~ lupus, Osler-Weber syndrome, atherosclerotic plaque, ~~psoriasis,~~ ~~corneal~~ corneal graft neovascularization, Pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, granulations, ~~hemangioma,~~ trachoma, hemophilic joints and vascular adhesions; and

wherein said angiogenesis associated with said angiogenic disease is inhibited in said host.

17. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 16 wherein said inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of ~~rheumatoid arthritis,~~ osteoarthritis, asthma, and pulmonary fibrosis.

18. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim ~~2, 11 or 16~~ 2 or 11 wherein said connective tissue disorder is lupus.

19. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 16 wherein said cephalotaxine comprises a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is an ester or an alkyl and wherein R_2 is an ester or an alkyl.

20. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 16 wherein said cephalotaxine is selected from the group consisting of harringtonine, isoharringtonine, homoharringtonine, deoxyharringtonine, and acetylcephalotaxine.

21. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20 wherein said cephalotaxine is homoharringtonine (cephalotaxine, 4-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl) butanedioate ester).

22. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 16, wherein said contacting is by a route selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, topical, ~~intravescular~~ intravesicular, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intradermal, subcutaneous and intraarterial.